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PART II—Section 4

Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministry of Defence

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

New Delhi, the 5th June 1954

S.R.O. 208.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the recruitment to the Indian Ordnance Services (Factories), Class I.

PART I

GENERAL

1. (1) These rules may be called the Indian Ordnance Services (Factories), Class I, Recruitment Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on the 5th June, 1954.

2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Government" means the Government of India;

(b) "the Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission;

(c) "the Service" means the Indian Ordnance Services (Factories), Class I, which consists of the posts mentioned in Appendix VI annexed to these rules and comprises the following categories of officers:—

(i) Engineers (electrical/mechanical).

(ii) Chemists.

(iii) Production Chemists.

(iv) Metallurgists.

(v) Leather Technologists.

(vi) Clothing Technologists.

(vii) Administrative Officers.

(viii) Designers.

(d) "Scheduled Castes" mean castes, races, or tribes, or parts of, or groups within castes or tribes, notified as such by the President of India; (*vide* Appx. VII).

(e) "Scheduled Tribes" mean tribes or tribal communities, or parts of, or groups within, tribes or tribal communities notified as such by the President of India (*vide* Appx. VIII).

3. Recruitment to the service shall be made by the following methods:—

(i) by competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these rules;

(ii) by promotion or transfer from another service in accordance with Part III of these rules;

(iii) by selection in accordance with Part IV of these rules.

NOTE.—This rule shall not preclude the absorption in the service of—

(a) Assistant Works Managers (under training) who are undergoing training on the date on which these rules come into force; and

(b) officers already (i.e. prior to the date of introduction of these rules) appointed on contract for limited periods against permanent or temporary posts in the service.

4. (a) 80 per cent. of the vacancies in the grade of Assistant Works Manager will normally be filled by competitive examination (*vide* Part II of the rules) so far as Engineers and Administrative Officers are concerned and by selection (*vide* Part IV of the Rules) so far as the remaining categories in this grade are concerned. The remaining 20 per cent. of vacancies in the grade will be filled by promotion/transfer in accordance with Part III of these rules. In making such promotions due care will be taken to ensure that within the overall percentage prescribed for promotions, adequate promotions are made to each of the categories specified in Rule 2 of these rules.

(b) Technical Staff Officers shall be recruited from among Assistant Works Managers.

(c) The other grades mentioned in Appendix VI will be filled by promotion/transfer *vide* Part III of these rules.

NOTE.—During the period of three years following the coming into effect of these rules the 20 per cent. quota reserved for promotion appointments may be exceeded provided that it shall in no case exceed 33 1/3 per cent.

5. Subject to the provisions of rules 3 and 4, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

6. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

PART II

RECRUITMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

7. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the notice issued by the Commission. Every such notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

8. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

(a) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service or Department, he shall state in his application form which Services or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference for them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 19 (and Appendix V) will be sufficient.

(b) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

9. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants.

10. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

11. A candidate must be—

- (a) a citizen of India, or
- (b) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India, or
- (d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE.—The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.
- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break, after the 26th January 1950 will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

12. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for the purpose in the Notice of the examination issued by the Commission under Rule 7.

Candidates who are over the age of 25 and under the age of 30 on that date may, however, be admitted to the examination if they hold substantively permanent appointments at the Ordnance Factories and are recommended by their department or office.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxed—

- (i) upto a maximum of 3 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (ii) upto a maximum of 6 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

Save as provided above the limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

Displaced persons from Pakistan or the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held upto the end of December 1954. The question whether the age concession should be continued thereafter is under consideration.

13. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service.

14. (i) **For Engineers.**—A candidate must have—

- (a) obtained a degree in Electrical/Mechanical Engineering from any University incorporated by an Act of the Central or of Part A or Part B State Legislature in India; or
- (b) passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination (Electrical and Mechanical) of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these Sections *vide* Appendix I; or
- (c) obtained an Electrical/Mechanical engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (d) passed the Honours Diploma examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughbrough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or

(ii) **For Assistant Works Managers (Administration).**—A candidate must be a graduate of one of the universities enumerated in Appendix III.

NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

15. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

16. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination, shall in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution be debarred either permanently or for a specified period from—

(a) admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and

(b) employment under the Government.

17. No recommendations except those required in the form of application shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

18. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix IV to these Rules.

19. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix V). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

20. (a) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates up to the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 7 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority as the case may be to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(b) For the purpose of rule 6 of these rules, appointments to vacancies to be filled by members of a particular community or communities shall be made by Government or the appointing authority as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular community or communities, provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment in these services.

Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the public Service.

21. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.

In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standard required may be had from the Commission.

22. (a) Selected candidates shall be appointed as Asstt. Works Manager, under training, for a period of 3 years.

NOTE.—The period of training may be reduced or extended by Government on the recommendation of the Director General, Ordnance Factories.

(b) An Assistant Works Manager, under training, shall undergo such practical training as shall be provided by Government and may be required to pass such departmental and language tests as Government may prescribe. The language tests will include a test in Hindi.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of training, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment. If, however, during or at the end of the period of training his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him or extend his period of training for such period as Government may think fit, provided that before orders of discharge are passed the officer shall be apprised by the competent authority of the grounds on which it is proposed to discharge him and given an opportunity to show cause against it.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (c) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(e) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

PART III

RECRUITMENT BY PROMOTION OR TRANSFER FROM ANOTHER SERVICE OR DEPARTMENT

23. Recruitment by promotion to the grade of Assistant Works Manager shall be made by selection on merit on the recommendation of a duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committee. In cases where a Member of the Union Public Service Commission is included in the Departmental Promotion Committee he shall act as Chairman. The Officer(s) selected will be appointed by Government.

24. Promotion to the higher grades mentioned at Items 1—8 of Appendix VI to these rules shall normally be filled by selection on merit from among suitable persons from the lower grade indicated therein on the recommendation of a duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committee.

25. The recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee shall be referred to the Commission where necessary for ratification.

26. Recruitment by transfer to any of the above grade from other Services or departments shall, if necessary, be made by Government after consultation with the Commission where necessary.

27. If the power to make appointment in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer that officer may exercise any powers of Government under this part of these rules.

PART IV

RECRUITMENT BY SELECTION

28. A candidate for admission to the Selection must apply before such date, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commission.

29. A candidate must be either—

- (a) a citizen of India, or
- (b) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India, or
- (d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE 1.—The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not however, be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July, 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.
- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such person who re-entered, or may re-enter such service with a break, after the 26th January 1950 will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

NOTE 2.—A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

30. A candidate must not be less than 20 and more than 25 years of age on the closing date prescribed for receipt of applications of the year in which the selection is notified.

Candidates already in service at the Ordnance Factories who are over the age of 25 and under the age of 30 on the date prescribed for this purpose will be admitted if they hold substantively permanent appointments and are recommended by their department or office.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit will be relaxable—

- (i) up to a maximum of three years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (ii) up to a maximum of six years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

N.B.—The Commission may also relax the age limits upto 3 years in exceptional circumstances.

31. A candidate must—

For Chemists—

- (a) have obtained an Honours degree (or its equivalent) in Chemistry of a University recognised by the Commission *vide* Appendix IV; or
- (b) be an Associate of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, England.

For Production Chemists—

- (a) have obtained Master's or equivalent Honours degree in Chemistry of a recognised University or its equivalent; or
- (b) be an Associate of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, England; or
- (c) be a graduate of a recognised University in Chemical Engineering or Technology; or
- (d) be a corporate member of the Institute of Chemical Engineers, London.

Desirable.—About 2 years' experience in explosive or a Chemical factory.

For Metallurgists—

- (a) have obtained a degree in Metallurgy of a recognised university or its equivalent;
- (b) be an associate member of appropriate recognised Institution.

For Designers—

In addition to the qualifications prescribed for Engineers *vide* Rule 14, a candidate should have not less than 5 years' experience in an Engineering Works of repute in manufacture or in maintenance of machinery or electric equipment, a good portion of which must have been spent in a drawing office or in designing.

For Leather Technologists—

- (a) have obtained a degree in leather technology; or
- (b) have obtained a degree in Chemistry followed by a diploma in leather technology.

For Clothing Technicians—

have passed at least Intermediate in Science of a university or Board approved by the Central Government or the Cambridge School 'A' Certificate or the Higher Diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmer, and in addition—

- (a) have passed the Apprenticeship Course in tailoring and cutting from the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur or have obtained a diploma or degree in tailoring and cutting from a recognised University or a College after attending a full-time course of not less than three years; and
- (b) have experience of not less than three years in a responsible position in a factory or establishment engaged in the mass production of clothing stores.

NOTE.—In the case of candidates already in service in a Military Clothing Factory, a diploma or certificate in tailoring and cutting obtained from any Government Tailoring Institute in India, which covers a course extending over a period of three years, may be accepted in lieu of (a) above.

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of Central Government or a State Government treat as qualified candidate a candidate, who though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission.

32. A candidate must satisfy the Commission and the appointing authority that his character and antecedents are such as to make him suitable for appointment to the service.

33. Government may modify or waive all or any of the requirements of rules 29, 30 and 31 when an appointment for work of a special nature is to be made and it is not practicable to obtain a suitable candidate who fulfils all the requirements of rules 29, 30 and 31.

34. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the Selection shall be final.

35. A candidate must be in a good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties as an officer of the Service, and a candidate who (after such medical examination as Government or appointing authority as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed.

36. A candidate must, at the time of application, pay such fees as Government, after consulting the Commission, may from time to time, prescribe and the candidate must submit such proofs of his qualifications as the Commission may require.

- (a) Selected candidates shall be appointed as Assistant Works Managers, under training, for period of 3 years.

NOTE.—The period of training may be reduced or extended by Government on the recommendation of the Director General, Ordnance Factories.

- (b) An Assistant Works Manager, under training, shall undergo such practical training as shall be provided by Government and may be required to pass such departmental and language tests as Government may prescribe. The language tests will include a test in Hindi.
- (c) On the conclusion of his period of training, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment. If, however, during or at the end of the period of training his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory Government may either discharge him or extend his period of training for such period as Government may think fit, provided that before orders of discharge are passed the officer shall be apprised by the competent authority of the grounds on which it is proposed to discharge him and give an opportunity to show cause against it.
- (d) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rules (c) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of training shall be treated as an engagement from month to month terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.
- (e) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

APPENDIX I

List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination [vide Rule 14(i) (b)].

Aligarh University—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

Andhra University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Annamalai University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

Baroda University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1952.

Benares Hindu University—B.Sc. in Engineering; B.Sc. (Mining); B.Sc. (Met.).

Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar University—B.Sc. Engineering degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Bombay University—B.E.

Calcutta University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, B.Met., B.E. (Met.).

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee—B.Sc. (Eng.).

Madras University—B.E.

Mysore University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Osmania University, Hyderabad—B.E.

Patna University—B.Sc. (Eng.).

Poona University—B.E.

Punjab University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Rajputana University—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Rangoon University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Roorkee University—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Sagar University—B.E. (Hons.); B.E. (Pass).

Travancore University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Bengal Engineering College—Associateship in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal—(1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.E.E. (Communication option), B.Ch.E.; (2) Special Degree Examination upto April 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering upto 1945; also for candidates admitted prior to 1945 and passed out by 1948.

Delhi Polytechnic—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All-India Council of Technical Education, known as National Diploma from April, 1952.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore—Diploma in Electrical Technology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad—Associateship Diploma from 1926.

MacLagan Engineering College—"A" Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) and First Division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935 such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

School of Military Engineering Roorkee/Kirkee—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers upto 1953 for candidates who have obtained 66 per cent. of the total aggregate marks.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

The following Diplomas of the Madras Institute of Technology:—

1. Electronics.
2. Instrument Technology.
3. Automobile Engineering.
4. Aeronautical Engineering.

Adelaide University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Birmingham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Bristol University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Cambridge University—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.

Cape Town University—B.Sc. Engineering.

Dublin University—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Hons. in Engg.)

Durham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Edinburg University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Leeds University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Mining (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Liverpool University—B.Eng. in Civil, Mechanical Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

London University—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering (not including Metallurgy) (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) obtained in or after 1926.

B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree) obtained in or after 1935.

Manchester University—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

McGill University, Montreal—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Melbourne University—B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.

National University of Ireland—B.E.

New Zealand University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Oxford University—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.

Queens University, Belfast—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Queensland University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Sheffield University—

B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required for degrees obtained in or after June 1930).

B.E. (Met.) (Honours Degree).

South Africa University—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.

St. Andrews University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sydney University—B.E. in Civil, or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Victoria University Manchester—

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I and II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Higher Course, Honours or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925.

B.Sc. (Tech.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours in Final Examination).

Wales University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Western Australia University—B.E.

Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

City and Guilds College, Kensington—A.C.G.I.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course if taken by Matriculated students or students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent).

Faraday House, London—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.

Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Kings College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

Royal Naval College, Greenwich—Professional Certificate for Constructors.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

Swiss Federal Institute of Technology—Diploma in graduation.

University College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Institution of Civil Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Electrical Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination. The Diplomas and Degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such institutions. Any period of exemption granted by the institutions being included in reckoning these three years.

(NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by E.C.P.D. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936—1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting programme. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of re-accrediting.)

Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio): Civil (1950)c, Electrical (1941)c, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1941)c.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn, Alabama): Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama): Aeronautical, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949), Mining.

Alaska, University of (College, Alaska): Civil (1940), Mining (including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama): Aeronautical, Chemical (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1950), Mining.

Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bradley University (Peoria, Illinois): Mechanical (1951).

Brooklyn, Polytechnic Institute of (Brooklyn, New York): Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1939).

California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California), Aeronautical [6-year course; 5-year course]^h (1940), Chemical (5-year course)^h, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

California, University of (Berkeley, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Mining, Petroleum.

California, University of (Los Angeles, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil (1949), Electrical (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).

Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.), Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938-40; 1942).

Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio), Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948)^c.

Citadel, The (Charleston, South Carolina), Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology (Postdam, New York), Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College (Clemson, South Carolina), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado), Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum [Refining, Production (1949)].

Colorado A. and M. College (Fort Collins, Colorado), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

Colorado University of (Boulder, Colorado), Aeronautical (1948), Architectural, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Columbia University (New York, New York), Chemical^b, Civil^b, Electrical^b, Industrial^b, Mechanical^b, Metallurgical^b, Mining^b.

Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut), Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1941).

Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York), Chemical (1941); (1942)^d, Civil^d, Electrical^d, Mechanical^d.

Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).

Dartmouth College^h (Hanover, New Hampshire), Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Dayton, University of (Dayton, Ohio), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware), Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado), Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1948).

Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan), Aeronautical^c, Architectural^c, Chemical^c (1951), Civil^c, Electrical^c, Mechanical^c.

Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), Chemical (1936-48; 1949) ^{c-r}, Electrical ^{c-r}, Mechanical ^{c-r}.

Duke University (Durham, North Carolina), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Fenn College (Cleveland, Ohio): Electrical (1948)^a, ^{c-r}, Mechanical (1948)^a, ^{c-r}, Metallurgical (1948)^a, ^{c-r}, Structural (1948)^a, ^{c-r}.

Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida): Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil [includes Public Health Option (1948)], Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical.

George Washington University, (Washington D.C.): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).

Georgia, Institute of Technology (Atlanta, Georgia): Aeronautical c-r, Ceramic (1942) c-r, Chemical (1938); (1940) c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Industrial (1949) c-r, Mechanical c-r, Textile (1949) c-r.

Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical (includes Communication Engineering), Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.

Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii): Civil (1951).

Howard University (Washington, D.C.): Civil (1937-39); (1948); Electrical (1937-39); (1948), Mechanical (1937-39); (1948).

Idaho, University of (Moscow, Idaho): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), (1938), Mining (1938).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, Illinois): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Illinois, University of (Urbana, Illinois): Aeronautical (1950), Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, Sanitary (1950).

Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa), Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical.

Iowa, State University of (Iowa City, Iowa): Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including Industrial option).

Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas): Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options), Electrical [including Power and Communications options (1949)], Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical (including Industrial option), Petroleum (1949).

Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky): Civil, Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.

Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana): Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

Louisiana State University (University Louisiana): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical [including Aeronautical and Industrial options (1950)], Petroleum.

Louisville, University of (Louisville, Kentucky): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts): Textile (Engineering option, General, Manufacturing option) (1951).

Maine, University of (Orono, Maine), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1949), General, Mechanical.

Manhattan College (New York, New York): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).

Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin): Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Maryland, University of (College Park, Maryland), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Aeronautical c-r, Building Engineering and Construction (1950), Business and Engineering

Administration, Chemical, Civil, Electrical c-r, General f, Mechanical c-r, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Almherst, Massachusetts): Civil (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton, Michigan): Chemical (1947), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan): Agricultural (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan): Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950), Metallurgical, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis, Minnesota): Aeronautical, Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College (State College, Mississippi): Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi): Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri): Ceramic, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining (Mine) (includes Petroleum option) (1941), Mining Geology option (1950).

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri): Chemical (1940), Civil (including Sanitary option) (1950), Electrical, Mechanical.

Montana School of Mines (Butte, Montana): Geological, Metallurgical, Mining.

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana): Architectural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska): Agricultural, Architectural, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada): Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of (Durham, New Hampshire): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New Mexico College of A. and M. Arts (State College, New Mexico): Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico, University (Albuquerque, New Mexico): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York, College of the City of (New York, New York): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University): (Alfred, New York): Ceramic.

New York University (New York, New York): Aeronautical, Chemical (day and 7-year evening), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) (1940), Mechanical.

Newark College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey): Chemical (1950)a, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina): Ceramic, Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1948), Mechanical [includes Aeronautical option (1948)].

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota): Architectural (1940), Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota): Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Northeastern University (Boston, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942)c, Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Industrial (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois): Chemical (1947)c, Civil (1938)c, Electrical (1938)c, Industrial (1951)c, Mechanical (1938)c.

Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).

Notre Dame, University of (Notre Dame, Indiana): Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1949), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).

Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio): Aeronautical (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).

Ohio University (Athens, Ohio): Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, General (1950)f, Industrial, Mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma): Architectural, Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.

Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon): Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural Ceramic (Ceramics) (1938), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.

Pennsylvania University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Pittsburgh, University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Industrial, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1950), Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum.

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, New York): Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey): Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1949), Mechanical.

Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana): Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, New York), Aeronautical (1938), Chemical, Civil (includes Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1938).

Rhode Island, University of (Kingston, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rice Institute (Houston, Texas): Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rochester, University of (Rochester, New York): Chemical (1941), Mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Indiana): Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey): Ceramic (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.

Saint Louis University (St. Louis, Missouri): Electrical (1951), Geological (1951), Geophysical (1951).

Santa Clara, University of (Santa Clara, California): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Carolina: University of (Columbia, South Carolina): Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1948).

South Dakota State College (Brookings, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Dakota, School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, Generalf (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.

Southern California, University of (Los Angeles, California): Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Petroleum.

Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas): Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Stanford University (Stanford University, California): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical.

Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken, New Jersey): Generalf.

Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York): Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1949).

Tennessee University of (Knoxville, Tennessee): Chemical (1939) c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Industrial (1950) c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Texas A. and M. College of (College Station, Texas): Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1946), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Arts and Industries (Kingsville, Texas): Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).

Texas Technological College (Lubbock, Texas): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile (Engineering option) (1950).

Texas Western College (formerly Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy) (El Paso, Texas Mining, Mining option) (1947), Mining Geology (1947), Metallurgy option (1947).

Texas, University of (Austin, Texas): Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum (Petroleum Production).

Toledo, University of (Toledo, Ohio): Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Tufts College (Medford, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulani University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma): Petroleum (including options in Refining and Production) (1939)c-r.

Union College (Schenectady, New York): Civil, Electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy (New London, Connecticut): General (1939).

United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland): Aeronautical (1949), Electrical (including option in Electronics) (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah): Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).

Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee): Chemical (1949), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Vermont University of (Burlington, Vermont): Civil (1936-1938; 1940), Electrical, Mechanical (1936-38; 1940).

Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1951), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia): Civil, Electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia): Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1951), Architectural (1948), Ceramic (1938), Chemical (1938), Civil (including Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).

Virginia, University of (University, Virginia): Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri): Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil (including Construction option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.

Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington): Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan): Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944), (including Industrial option) (1950), Metallurgical (1950).

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York): Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

West Virginia University (Morgantown, West Virginia): Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Wichita Municipal University of (Wichita, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949).

Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Wyoming University of (Laramie, Wyoming): Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Yale University (New Haven Connecticut): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operatives and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basis subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical or electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula in chemical, Civil, electrical and mechanical engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

(h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree.

LIST OF ACCREDITED PROGRAMS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TYPE

Academy of Aeronautics (Laguardia Field, New York, New York).

The Aeronautical University (Chicago, Illinois).

Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).

Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).

Capital Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).

Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).

Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).

Houston, University of (Houston, Texas).

Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).

New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute (Canton, New York).

Northrop Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, California).

Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).

Oklahoma Institute of Technology—School of Technical Training—A Division of Oklahoma A. and M. College—(Stillwater, Oklahoma).

The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service—(State College, Pennsylvania).

Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana).

R.C.A. Institute (New York, New York).

Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).

Southern Technical Institute—A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).

Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

APPENDIX II

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide Rule 14(i)(c)]

Aberdeen—B.Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Cambridge—Ordinary degree B.A. in Engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Durham—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Glasgow—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken^{*} after three years study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX III

List of Universities approved by the Government of India—[vide Rule 14(ii)]

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Any University incorporated by an Act of the Central or of a Part A or Part B State Legislature in India.

The degrees and diplomas mentioned below have also been recognised provisionally as equivalent to the Bachelor of Arts degree of a recognized University with effect from the date specified against each:—

Alankar of Gurukul University, Kangri, Hardwar with effect from 5th July 1948.

Jamia Sanadi of Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, with effect from 3rd December 1948.

Shastri of Kashi Vidyapith, Banaras, with effect from 6th May 1946.

UNIVERSITY IN BURMA

The University of Rangoon.

ENGLISH AND WELSH UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Wales.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

IRISH UNIVERSITIES

The University of Dublin (Trinity College).

The National University of Dublin.

The Queen's University, Belfast.

UNIVERSITIES IN PAKISTAN

The University of Punjab.

The Dacca University.

The University of Sind.

APPENDIX IV

Standard and Syllabus of the Examination (vide Rule 18)

The examination will include the following subjects each of which will carry the number of marks shown against it:—

(A) For Engineers—

1. (a) Compulsory Subjects —	Marks
(1) English (including Essay and Precise writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Mechanical Engineering	200
(4) Applied Mechanics (including Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures)	200
(5) Electrical Engineering	200
(6) Personality Test	300
(b) Optional (any two subjects to be selected)—	
(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(2) Applied Mathematics	100
(3) Surveying	100

NOTE I.—All papers must be answered in English.

NOTE II.—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstance will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them. •

2. A candidate who takes Surveying as a subject must produce a certificate that he has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying, including practical surveying in a college or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in the full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal or the Head of the Department of Surveying in the College or Institution.

For this purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in rule 14 of the foregoing rules or in Appendices I and II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same paragraph and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.

3. The stand and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe.

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

5. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

6. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidates' capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

7. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. Deductions up to 5 per cent of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible handwriting.

9. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

(B) For Administrative Officers—

Same as for the Combined examinations for the Indian Audit and Accounts, Indian Railway Accounts, Indian Customs and Excise etc., Services.

APPENDIX V

FEES

(Vide Rule 19)

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A.—To the Commission—

- (i) Re. 1 when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money Order, Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.

- (ii) Rs. 81-8-0 (Rs. 19-10-0 in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by sending a treasury receipt or **CROSSED** Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept any payments not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms. This amount will be refundable to him, if, on receipt of his application, his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

B.—To the Medical Board—

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment).

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

A refund of Rs. 75/- (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

APPENDIX VI

Scales of Pay of Class I Officers of the Indian Ordnance Services

Designation of post	Prescribed pay scale	Grade from which promotion is permissible
	Rs.	
1. Director General, Ordnance Factories.	2000—2250 . . .	Deputy Director General, Ordnance Factories, Assistant Director General, Ordnance Factories, Supdt. Grade I.
2. Deputy Director General, Ordnance Factories.	1600—1800—1800 . . .	Assistant Director General, Ordnance Factories, Supdts. Grades I & II.
3. Assistant Director General, Ordnance Factories.	1300—60—1600 . . .	Supdt. Grade II, Deputy Assistant Director General, Ordnance Factories, Works Manager.
4. Superintendent Grade I . . .	1300—60—1600 . . .	Superintendent Grade II, Works Manager, Deputy Assistant Director General, Ordnance Factories.
5. Superintendent Grade II . . .	1000—50—1400 . . .	Works Manager, Deputy Assistant Director General, Ordnance Factories.
6. Deputy Assistant Director General, Ordnance Factories.	600—40—1000—1000—1050—1050—1100—1100—1150.	Assistant Works Manager, Technical Staff Officer, Officer Supervisor.
7. Works Manager . . .	600—40—1000—1000—1050—1050—1100—1100—1150.	Assistant Works Manager, Technical Staff Officer.
8. Assistant Works Manager/Technical Staff Officer.	350—350—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.	Foreman, Storeholder, Staff Assistant and in special cases from Assistant Foreman, Assistant Storeholder and Chageman.

NOTE.—(i) Posts at Nos. 1 to 8 above are Selection posts.

(ii) Posts of Assistant Works Manager (Designs) will be filled by Selection from amongst foremen (Designs) only and not from other foremen.

APPENDIX VII

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he/she belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Assam

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhulmal or Mali.
3. Brittlal-Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugia or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kaibartta or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangl.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

Bihar

Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.

2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dhobi.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.
9. Ghasi.
10. Halalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kurariar.
14. Lalbegi.
15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:—

Dabgar.

Bombay

1. Throughout the State:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Ager. | 19. Lingader. |
| 2. Asodi. | 20. Machigar. |
| 3. Bakad. | 21. Madig or Mang. |
| 4. Bhambi. | 22. Mahar. |
| 5. Bhangl. | 23. Mahyavanshi. |
| 6. Chakrawadya-Dasar. | 24. Mangarudi. |
| 7. Chalyadi. | 25. Meghval, or Menghwar. |
| 8. Chambhar, or Mochigar, or Samagar. | 26. Mini Madig. |
| 9. Chena-Dasaru. | 27. Mukri. |
| 10. Chuhar or Chuhra. | 28. Nadia. |
| 11. Dakaleru. | 29. Rohit. |
| 12. Dhegu-Megu. | 30. Shenva, or Shindhaya. |
| 13. Dhor. | 31. Shingdav, or Shingadya. |
| 14. Garoda. | 32. Sochi. |
| 15. Halleer. | 33. Timali. |
| 16. Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar. | 34. Turi. |
| 17. Holaya, or Garode. | 35. Vankar. |
| 18. Kolcha, or Kolgha. | 36. Vitholla. |

2. Throughout the State except in Gujrat division:—

Mochi.

3. In North Kanara district:—

Kotegar.

Madhya Pradesh

Scheduled Castes

Localities

1. Basor or Burud	} Throughout the State.
2. Bahna or Bahana	
3. Balahi or Balai	
4. Chamar	
5. Dom	
6. Mang	
7. Mehtar or Bhangi	
8. Mochi	
9. Satnam	
10. Audhelia	In Bilaspur district.
11. Bedar	In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts.
12. Chadar	In Bhandara and Sagar districts.
13. Dahait or Dahayat	In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.
14. Dewar	In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.
15. Dhanuk	In Sagar district <i>except</i> in Damoh sub-division thereof.
16. Dohor	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
17. Ghasi or Ghasia	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts.
18. Holiya	In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
19. Kaikadi	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
20. Kotla	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district <i>except</i> in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district <i>except</i> in Damoh sub-division thereof.
21. Khengar	In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
22. Kori	In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district <i>except</i> in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.
23. Madgi	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
24. Mahar or Mehra	Throughout the State <i>except</i> in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
25. Rujjhar	In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.

Madras and Andhra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Andhra.	18. Cheruman.
2. Adi Dravida.	19. Dandas.
3. Adi Karnataka.	20. Devendrakulathan.
4. Ajila.	21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
5. Arunthathiyar.	22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
6. Balra.	23. Godagali.
7. Bakuda.	24. Godari.
8. Bandi.	25. Godda.
9. Bariki.	26. Gosangi.
10. Bavuri.	27. Hasla.
11. Bellara.	28. Holey.
12. Byagari.	29. Jaggali.
13. Chachati.	30. Jambuvulu.
14. Chakkiliyan.	31. Kadan.
15. Chalavadi.	32. Kalladi.
16. Chamar.	33. Kanakkan.
17. Chandala.	34. Karimpalan.
	35. Kodalo.
	36. Koosa.

37. Koraga.
38. Kudubl.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichchan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Malla.
45. Mala (including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadai.
56. Palnda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallar.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Pannlandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhelia.
4. Badalk.
5. Bagheti.
6. Bajikar.
7. Bari.
8. Bariki.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Beja.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumij.
17. Chachati.
18. Chamar.
19. Chandala (Chandal).
20. Cherua or Chhelia.
21. Dandasi.
22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadha.

29. Ganda.
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogia.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katia.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Mahar.
60. Mehtar or Bhangl.
61. Mewar.
62. Mochi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paidi.
66. Palnda.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panka.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patial or Patikar or Patratanta
or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanei.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnami.
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.
87. Sukuli.
88. Tamadia.
89. Tamudia.
90. Tiar or Tlor.
91. Turi.
92. Valamiki or Valmiki.

Punjab

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.

6. Bazigar.
7. Balmuki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhal.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhik.
4. Baheliya.
5. Baiga.
6. Baiswar.
7. Bajaniya.
8. Bajgi.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangali.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Barwar.
15. Basor.

16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Beriya.
19. Bhanu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhuiya.
22. Bhuyiar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamar.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobi.
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.
32. Dom.
33. Domar.
34. Dusadh.
35. Gharami.
36. Ghasiya.
37. Gual.
38. Habura.
39. Hari.
40. Hela.
41. Jatava.
42. Kalabaz.
43. Kanjar.
44. Kapariya.
45. Karwal.
46. Khairaha.
47. Kharot.
48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi).
49. Kol.
50. Korwa.
51. Lalbegi.
52. Majhwar.
53. Nat.
54. Pankha.
55. Parahiya.
56. Pasi.
57. Patari.
58. Rawat.
59. Saharya.
60. Sanurhiya.
61. Sansiya.
62. Shilpkar.
63. Turaiha.

2. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—

Gond.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahelis.
3. Baiti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhuihall.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Doal.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gonrhi.

18. Harl.
19. Jalia Kalbartta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.
24. Karenga.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khalra.
28. Khatik.
29. Koch.
30. Konal.
31. Konwar.
32. Kora.
33. Kotal.
34. Lalbegi.
35. Lodha.
36. Lohar.
37. Mahar.

38. Mahli.
39. Mal.
40. Mallah.
41. Malpahariya.
42. Mehtor.
43. Muchi.
44. Musahar.
45. Nagesia.
46. Namasudra.
47. Nuniya.
48. Paliya.
49. Pan.
50. Pasi.
51. Patni.
52. Pod.
53. Rabha.
54. Rajbanshi.
55. Rajwar.
56. Sunri.
57. Tiyar.
58. Turi.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammala-wandlu).
12. Holey.
13. Holey Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannaf.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindholu (Chindollu).

Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balal.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedla.
6. Bhambl.
7. Bhangl or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kantar.
12. Khatik.

13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

Patiala and East Punjab States Union

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhal.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Rajasthan

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badi.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangl.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhankia.
16. Dheda.

17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbella.
23. Kapadia Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Korla.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangl.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangi.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalla.
12. Thori.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kuravan.
11. Mannan.
12. Navadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Paravan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyan.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulavan.
22. Thandan.

23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

1. Aherli.
2. Bagri.
3. Balal.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangl.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhed.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dhoh.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbella.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Korla.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangl.
35. Sargara.
36. Satla.
37. Thori.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahl.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatik.
10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar, Bhangl.
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

Bilaspur

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julahé.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarendé.
9. Daule.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Adl Dravida.
2. Adl Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagali.
5. Holeya.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

Delhi

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangl.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabi.

29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Hana).
32. Pasi.
33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.
36. Rehgarh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sapera.
39. Sikligar.
40. Singiwala or Kalbelia.
41. Sirkiband.

Himachal Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangi or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagi.
13. Daole.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doomna.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangl.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwal.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

Tripuro

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dandasi.

6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Dual.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.

14. Gorang.
15. Jalia Kaibarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindl.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharia.
22. Khadit.
23. Khemcha.
24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotal.
29. Mall.
30. Bhui Mall.

31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

Vindhya Pradesh

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangl or Dhanub.
10. Mochi.

APPENDIX VIII

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he/she belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Assam

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Dimasa (Kachari).
2. Garo.
3. Hajong.
4. Khasi and Jaintia.

5. Any Kuki tribes.
6. Lakher.
7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
8. Mikir.
9. Any Naga tribes.
10. Synteng.

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Abor.
2. Aka.
3. Apatani.
4. Dafia.
5. Galong.
6. Khampti.

7. Mishmi.
8. Any Naga tribes.
9. Singpho.
10. Momba.
11. Sherdukpen.

3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Boro—Borokachari.
2. Deori.
3. Hojai.
4. Kachari.

5. Lalung.
6. Mech.
7. Miri.
8. Rabha.

Bihar

Throughout the State:—

1. Asur.
2. Baiga.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bedia.
5. Binjhla.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.
10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmali.

14. Kharia.
15. Kharwar.
16. Khond.
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.
22. Mal Paharia.
23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhalya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia.
28. Savar.

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:—

Bhumij.

Bombay

Throughout the State:—

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including
Bhagalia,
Bhil Garasia,
Dholi Bhil,
Dungri Bhil,
Dungri Garasia,
Mewasi Bhil,
Rayal Bhil, and
Tadvi Bhil.
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.

8. Gamit or Gamta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Kathkari.
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev.
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including
Advichincher, and
Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patelia.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa.
21. Thakur.
22. Valval.
23. Varil.
24. Vasava.

Madhya Pradesh

In—

- (1) Melghat taluq of Amravati district,
- (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district,
- (3) Bhanupratappur, Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagdalpur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district,
- (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district,
- (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district,
- (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district.
- (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district,
- (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Drug district,
- (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district,
- (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district,
- (11) Dharamjaigarh, Ghargoda Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district,
- (12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district:—

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Andh. | 16. Kharla. |
| 2. Baiga. | 17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh. |
| 3. Bhaina. | 18. Kol. |
| 4. Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhuinhar-Bhumla. | 19. Kolan. |
| 5. Bhattra. | 20. Korku. |
| 6. Bhil. | 21. Korwa. |
| 7. Bhunjia. | 22. Majhwar. |
| 8. Binjhar. | 23. Munda. |
| 9. Birhul or Birhor. | 24. Nagesia or Nagasia. |
| 10. Dhanwar. | 25. Nihal. |
| 11. Gadaba or Gadba. | 26. Oraon. |
| 12. Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudla (Muria)]. | 27. Pardhan. |
| 13. Halba. | 28. Pardhi. |
| 14. Kamar. | 29. Parja. |
| 15. Kavar or Kanwar. | 30. Soanta or Saunta. |
| | 31. Sawar or Sawara. |

Madras and Andhra

Throughout the State:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Murla Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.

6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo, Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya, Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikirle Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika, Bentho Oriya, Dhulla or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhar Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumana.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Panlyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Bagata. | 13. Ghara. |
| 2. Balga. | 14. Gond. |
| 3. Banjara or Banjarl. | 15. Gorait or Korait. |
| 4. Bathudi. | 16. Ho. |
| 5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan. | 17. Jatapu. |
| 6. Binjhal. | 18. Juang. |
| 7. Binjhia or Binjhoa. | 19. Kavar. |
| 8. Birhor. | 20. Kharia or Kharian. |
| 9. Bondo Poraja. | 21. Kharwar. |
| 10. Chenchu. | 22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha, or Sitha Kandha. |
| 11. Dal. | 23. Kisan. |
| 12. Gadaba | 24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas. |
| | 25. Kolha. |
| | 26. Koli. |

27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahali.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.

36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalis).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharua.

Punjab

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—
Tibetan.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Mannervarlu).
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

Madhya Bharat

1. Throughout the State:—

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharla.

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheswar of the Revenue District of Khar-gone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Irullga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Maleru.
6. Soligaru.

9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Pallcyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

Rajasthan

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—

Bhil.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghantia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghril.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogia.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayan.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

Himachal Pradesh

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Mahasu district:—
Tibetan.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.
3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.

9. Bhuda.
10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.
17. Noatia.
18. Riang.

Vindhya Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumiya.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Khairwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Biar (Biyar)
14. Sonr.

K. S. RAGHUPATHI, Dy. Secy.

S.R.O. 209.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 (XXXI of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Defence, No. S.R.O. 214, dated the 23rd May, 1953, namely:—

In the said notification—

(i) entry No. 4 relating to the Vice Chancellor, Andhra University, shall be omitted; and

(ii) for entry No. 9 relating to Shri T. Suryaprakasam, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“9. Shri V. Sarangapani, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Kalyanasundaram High School, Tanjore.”

S.R.O. 210.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 (XXXI of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Defence No. S.R.O. 305, dated the 11th July, 1953, namely:—

In the said notification, after entry No. 13 the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“14. Shri Jadu Nath Sarkar, 10, Lake Terrace, Ballygunge, Calcutta-29.”

SHIV CHARAN SINGH, Dy. Secy.

S.R.O. 211.—The following amendments to the bye-laws for regulating the collection and recovery of octroi (without refunds) in the Ferozepore Cantonment, made by the Cantonment Board, Ferozepore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 282 and section 283 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), published with the notification of the Government of India, in the late Defence Department No. 596, dated the 25th March, 1950, are hereby published for general information, the same having been previously

published and having been approved and confirmed by the Central Government, as required by sub-section (1) of section 284 of the said Act, namely:—

Amendments

In the said bye-laws—

(1) for bye-law No. 7, the following bye-law shall be substituted, namely:—

"7. Posting of Schedules and bye-laws of Octroi (without refunds) and prices current at barriers.—A copy in English and in Hindi of the bye-laws together with a copy of the octroi (without refunds) schedule and a list of retail prices current for the month of such goods as are liable to octroi, assessed *ad valorem*, duly authenticated by the signatures of the Octroi Superintendent and the Executive Officer, shall be posted in a conspicuous place at each barrier";

(2) after bye-law No. 8, the following bye-law shall be inserted, namely:—

"8A. Publication of monthly prices current.—The Executive Officer shall, before the end of each month, draw up and publish a list of prices current of goods liable to octroi, to be assessed *ad valorem* and the octroi on all such goods imported during the month shall, subject to the provisions of bye-law 13, be assessed in accordance with the prices entered in such list".

"8B. Limitation of powers of Officers-in-charge of Barriers.—The Executive Officer shall, from time to time, prescribe for each barrier—

(a) the maximum value of goods liable to octroi assessed and *ad valorem* on which an officer-in-charge of a barrier may assess the octroi payable, if such goods are not entered in the list of prices current;

(b) the maximum amount of octroi which an officer-in-charge of a barrier, other than the Central Barrier, may collect in respect of a single consignment of goods";

(3) after bye-law No. 10, the following bye-law shall be inserted, namely:—

"10A. Agency and method of assessment.—(1) The octroi payable in respect of goods imported otherwise than by rail for consumption, use or sale within the octroi limits shall be assessed—

(a) by the officer-in-charge of the barrier, if:—

(i) the octroi is leviable by weight or by tale; or

(ii) the octroi is leviable *ad valorem* and the goods are either entered in the list of prices current or if not so entered, are such value as the Executive Officer may prescribe for the purpose of this bye-law, or

(b) by the Octroi Superintendent or in his absence by the Octroi Inspector;

(2) when octroi leviable *ad valorem* is to be assessed by the officer-in-charge of the barrier of import, and if the goods, in respect of which octroi is to be assessed, are entered in the list of prices current, their value shall be calculated at the value entered in such list less a fixed deduction of 12½ per centum and if the goods are not so entered, the officer-in-charge of the barrier shall calculate their value on the information at his disposal with due regard to the value declared by the importer.

(3) when octroi leviable *ad valorem* is to be assessed by the Octroi Superintendent or in his absence by the Octroi Inspector, he shall, if no invoice is presented with the goods, calculate the value of the goods, on the information at his disposal, with due regard to the value declared by the importer and if an invoice is presented, he shall calculate the value on the value entered in the invoice plus cost of freight and other expenses including custom and excise duties, unless he has reasons to believe that the invoice is not genuine, in which case he shall proceed as if no invoice has been presented";

(4) in Form 2 of the Forms appended to the said bye-laws for the entry in column 16, the following entries and columns shall be substituted, namely:—

"Date and time of import"	Name of importer	Description of goods imported	Amount of fee charged	Initial of import Barrier Moharri	Remarks
16	17	18	19	20	21

(5) for Form No. 11 of the Forms appended to the said bye-laws, the following forms shall be substituted, namely:—

BARRIER JINSWAR FEROZEPORE CANTT.

No. of barrier. ——. Dated ——— Octroi Class I.

Major Head.		Wheat & Wheat Flour etc.		Sugar		Gur, Shakkar, Rab etc.		Ghee		Misc. Articles	
Minor Head											
Serial No.	Book No.	Quantity No. or value	Amount of Octroi	Quantity No. or value	Amount of Octroi	Quantity No. or value	Amount of Octroi	Quantity No. or value	Amount of Octroi	Quantity No. or value	Amount of Octroi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.

The heads of Jinswar are as follows:—

Class I—Articles for food and drink for men and animals.

(1) All grains, their flour and pulses including seal, daroo, rice and paddy.
(2) Refined sugar, i.e. white or crystalized sugar, icing sugar, candy, misri and sugar cubes.

(3) Gur, Shakkar, Minja, Rab, Shira and sugar cane juice.

(4) Ghee.

(5) Miscellaneous.

Class II—Tobacco, alcoholic liquors and other intoxicants.

(1) Tobacco.

(2) Alcoholic liquors and other intoxicants.

Class III—Animals for slaughter.

Class IV—Commercial heavy chemicals, chemicals, medicines, drugs, spices, gums and incenses.

Class V—Textiles and manufactured articles of dress.

(1) Cloth of all kinds.

(2) Durree, Khes, Niwar and Canvas.

(3) Miscellaneous.

Class VI—(1) Toilet goods.

(2) Lighting and washing articles.

Class VII—Scientific apparatus, Jewellery and instruments of music and amusements.

Class VIII—Electric goods.

Class IX—Sports, games and toys.

Class X—Stationery and papers.

Class XI—Leather, rubber and articles made thereof.

Class XII—Metals and articles made of metal, except articles under Class XIII.

Class XIII—Machinery.

Class XIV—Mineral and Lubricating Oils

Class XV—Articles used for construction, building fittings and furniture.

Class XVI—Fuel.

Class XVII—Miscellaneous.

Class XVIII—Form 2, 15 and other such forms";

(6) in Form 14 of the Forms appended to the said bye-laws, after the entry in column 7 relating to the "signature of Octroi Superintendent", the following entries and columns shall be inserted, namely:—

Date and time of export	Name of exporter	Description of goods exported	Amount of fee charged	Initial of Central Barrier Moharrir
8	9	10	11	12

and ; (7) in Form 15 of the Form appended to the said bye laws, for the entry in column 9, the following entries and columns shall be inserted, namely:—

Date and time of import	Name of importer	Description of goods imported	Amount of fee charged	Initial of import Barrier Moharrir	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14

S.R.O.—212 In pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Government Premises (Eviction) Act, 1950 (XXVII of 1950), the Central Government hereby authorises each of the officers mentioned in column 1 of the table annexed hereto, to perform the functions of the competent authority under the said Act in respect of Government premises under the control of the Government of India in the Ministry of Railways in the area specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the said table—

THE TABLE

1 Designation of Officers	2 Area
1. The Deputy General Manager, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan.	For all railway premises, wherever situated, under the control of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works Administration.
2. The Senior Deputy General Manager, Western Railway, Bombay.	For all railway premises, wherever situated under the control of the Western Railway administration.
3. The Senior Deputy General Manager, North Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur.	For all railway premises, wherever situated under the control of the North Eastern Railway administration.

S.R.O. 213.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Government Premises (Eviction) Act, 1950 (XXVII of 1950), the Central Government hereby direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Government Premises (Eviction) Rules, 1950, namely:—

After sub-clause (iii) of clause (cc) of sub-rule (1) of rule 7 of the said Rules, the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(iv) Deputy General Manager, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works;

(v) Senior Deputy General Manager, Western Railway;

(vi) Senior Deputy General Manager, North Eastern Railway;”

S.R.O. 214.—In pursuance of sub-section (7) of section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Central Government is pleased to notify that a vacancy has occurred in the Cantonment Board, Jalapahar, by reason of the acceptance by the Central Government of the resignation of Lieut. S. S. Nandkeolyar.

[No. 19/8/G/L&C/54/4890-G/54.]

S.R.O. 215.—In pursuance of sub-section (7) of section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Central Government is pleased to notify the nomination of Lieut. C. D. Ramamurthi, as a member of the Cantonment Board Jalapahar, *vice* Lieut. S. S. Nandkeolyar resigned.

[No. 19/8/G/L&C/54/4890-G/54.]

S.R.O. 216.—In pursuance of sub-section (7) of section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Central Government is pleased to notify that a vacancy has occurred in the Cantonment Board, Kamptee, by reason of the acceptance by the Central Government of the resignation of Lieut. Bakhshish Singh.

[No. 19/12/G/L&C/54/5084-G/54/D(C&L).]

S.R.O. 217.—In pursuance of sub-section (7) of section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Central Government is pleased to notify the nomination of Major P. C. Mookerji, as a member of the Cantonment Board, Kamptee, *vice* Lieut. Bakhshish Singh resigned.

[No. 19/12/G/L&C/54/5084-G/54/D(C&L).]

S.R.O. 218.—In pursuance of sub-section (7) of section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Central Government is pleased to notify that a vacancy has occurred in the Cantonment Board, Subathu, by reason of the acceptance by the Central Government of the resignation of Captain P. C. Saklani.

[No. 19/11/G/L&C/54/5104-G/54/D(C&L).]

S.R.O. 219.—In pursuance of sub-section (7) of section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Central Government is pleased to notify the nomination of Lieut. Suresh Prasad Dikshit, as a member of the Cantonment Board, Subathu, *vice* Captain P. C. Saklani resigned.

[No. 19/11/G/L&C/54/5104-G/54/D(C&L).]

S.R.O. 220.—In pursuance of sub-section (7) of section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Central Government is pleased to notify that a vacancy has occurred in the Cantonment Board, Ambala, by reason of the acceptance by the Central Government of the resignation of S. Kulwant Singh, Magistrate, First Class.

[No. 19/10/G/L&C/54/5105/G/54/D(C&L).]

S.R.O. 221.—In pursuance of sub-section (7) of section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Central Government is pleased to notify that Sardar Jaspal Singh, Magistrate First Class, has been nominated as a member of the Cantonment Board, Ambala, by the District Magistrate, Ambala in exercise of the powers conferred under section 13(4) (b) *ibid* vice S. Kulwant Singh, Magistrate First Class resigned.

[No. 19/10/G/L&C/54/5105/G/54/D(C&L).]

S.R.O. 222.—In pursuance of sub-section (7) of section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Central Government is pleased to notify that a vacancy has occurred in the Cantonment Board, Delhi, by reason of the acceptance by the Central Government of the resignation of Captain Karam Chand.

[No. 19/9/G/L&C/54/4945-G/54.]

S.R.O. 223.—In pursuance of sub-section (7) of section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Central Government is pleased to notify the nomination of Captain Radha Kishan, as a member of the Cantonment Board, Delhi, *vice* Captain Karam Chand resigned.

[No. 19/9/G/L&C/54/4945-G/54.]

M. L. DAVE, Dy. Secy.